German traveling companions for the trip. The up-shot of the rather solemn negotiations for the meet-ing is, as it now seems, that Prussian King will have an interview with Napoleon some time next Autumn

at Strasbourg. If ordinary conversation then should

of the interview, if it take place, will be represent

ed to be the inauguration of a new and impossit

France

era of good faith and good will, and childlike confi-

It is fit to restate, more or less " in this connec

tion," what has been so often iterated for the past

year in this correspondence, that Louis Napoleon does earnestly deprecate a European war. An other significance, by the way, that would be at

tached to the personal meeting of the King Prussia and the Emperor of the French, is that

the ever-recurring rumor of a coalition of Russia

Prussia, and Austria against France.
Since the corresponding journalists have missed their King of Prussia, some of the more imaginative of them have devised a tour through Christian

Europe, to be undertaken this Summer by Turkish Abd-ul-Aziz. A. Aziz his difficulty of holding on

his throne is more than sufficient to forbid any at

beating, as others say, the little man got drifted ou to sea, and was luckily fished out or towed back

when more than half-drowned, say some, more than half-drowned, say some, more than half-exhausted and scared to death, say others, safely to Dieppe. What is notable and fruitful of meditation on the vanity, not only o human wishes, but of human success, is that this life-and-death accident just befallen the ex-Prima Mainter of France the success.

Minister of France, the voluminous historian, th

ing make more than a brief paragraph in the items

Among the many names of men made famous it

848, few were so worthy of celebrity as that of the

learned, liberal, cloquent priest and politician, the Italian Father Ventura. He died a week ago to-day

at Versailles, and was followed to his tomb there last Monday by as modest a procession of mourners as though he had been a Mr. Jones. The Church,

however, had not lost sight of the man whom th

world had almost forgotten in his retreat. Accord-

he Ultramontanes. Laura Whelton Brevoort, wife of Charles Asto

Bristed, died at Baden-Baden last Monday. Dr. Fordyce Barker of your city, who chanced to be in

Paris en route for New-York, was called by tele

graphic dispatch, sent through Dr. Evans, to attend

to the patient. He left here on Saturday evening and arrived in Baden Baden Sunday, but the disease (of the heart) was already developed past recovery by human skill.

This same countryman of ours, Evans, has just received from the King of Prussia the order of the Rad Facts. Dr. Evans's predecessor as Court

Red Eagle. Dr. Evans's predecessor as Cour Dentisthere, American Dr. Brewster, was, I believe the first dentist who ever received a knightly order

in recognition of service. Dr. Evans, I am told, has a dozen or two of them from Emperers, Kings,

Princes, and the rest. I cen't speak with absolute certainty, but I speak quite confidently, when I see that no European dentist has ever received knightly order in recognition of his professional skill. For some reason or other American dentists have, and have carned, a reputation in Europe that no

European can attain. It is but just to Dr. Evans to say, that his numerous royal and imperial Euro-pean orders do not at all stand in the way of his

merican patriotic instincts. Butler King, Yancey, and the other man applied

to a banker here, the other day, for a loan of 50,000 francs (\$10,000). Banker did not like to let

them have it, in point of fact did not let them

have that sum—did not, so to speak, consider their three respective names in combined private and official quality, as solid basis for such a loan. How

do know that it stood as this report leaves it only a

ance of the national subscription to the Italian loan. The bankers enbscribed for nearly twice the

amount effered to them; but the nation, the people

have subscribed for four or five times the amoun

offered to them. By the terms of subscription the

loan really comes to be about a 7 per cent stock Shall we do less than others?

ENSLAVING THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript, writing

from San Francisco, tells this story of the treatment

"Since my last I have been home, and from the

"Since my test I have been home, and from there 200 miles northward to Humboldt Bay, where the Land-Office is situated. I went up with a party of eight, on horseback, taking pack-animals with us to carry our provisions. It was a rough, mountainous country we had to travel over, and unmhabited, save here and there by a rough nountaineer. The country is pretty thickly populated with wild Indians, who are now being houted for their children—an assertion which will probably startle you, but such is the fact, disguise it as they may.

which will probably startle you, but such is the fact, disguise it as they may.

"For several years different parties have attempted to locate themselves in those kills with cattle, to take advantage of the great range of feed. The Indians, being a misirable, improvident race, have now and then killed an ox when they were hungry, and the whites in retaliation have killed them, and the Indians in return have killed some whites when they caught them alone; the consequence has been one or two Indian wars, so called in that sountry, but in reality the war was all on one side, for the Indians are incapable of making a war. Well, during all this time there has been a reservation up in that country, where the In-

of making a war. Well, during all this time there has been a reservation up in that country, where the Indians are supposed to be taken care of by the Government, and all captives were taken there—a good many orphan children among the rest. Experience proved them to be, when tamed, quite docile and very good servants, learning to work and to speak English very readily. Many of them were adopted into families, and our Legislature was induced to pass a law which by an easy process 'apprenticed them out for a term of vears.'

"The demand for these little fellows naturally in-

him,
"We stopped at one house on the trail in the deep

"We stopped at one house on the trail in the deep gorges of the mountains, and saw six poor little maked urchins who had been recently captured, any one of whom we could have taken home with us by quietly slipping \$50 into the hands of their captor. The brutal rascal pointed to one bey and said, with the greatest coolness imaginable, that he 'had killed his daddy yesterday, and thought he was not quite big enough to kill, so he brought him in,' and showed us a huge knife with which he had slaughtered the unresisting native."

SHALL BOAT RUN OVER .- About 80'clock on Friday

evening, as the Fulton Ferry boat Petonic was leaving her slip on New-York side, a small boat, containing three men, attempted to cross her bow and was run over. One of the men was drowned while the other two were rescaed by the ferry-boat's yawl, one of whom was seriously injured by the wheel striking him. He was taken to the New-York City Rospital.

the Indians on the Pacific coast:

the negotiation has since ended I do not kn

double-crowned academician, does not in the reco

column of the Paris newspapers.

tempt to get off and travel to Paris and London. Thiers, the historian, the great ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, went down to Dieppe awhile ago to take sea-baths there. Bathing, as some say,

between suspicious Germany and ambitious

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, August 6, 1861.

The Roman question may soon approximate a solution by the open hostility evinced by the Papal Government toward Napoleon and Italy. Since the ex-King of Naples has chosen Rome for his residence; the Papal Court has become the center of the Legitimists, and of a continuous conspiracy against the French Emperor and the King of Italy. The riches of the French Legitimists are, under the name of St. Peter's pence, flowing into the Roman treasury, much to Napoleon's satisfaction, who prefers to see them sunk in a hopeless cause, rather than fomenting discord in France. But Victor Emanuel is less satisfied with those maneuvers, since all the financial resources of the Pope and the ex-King are employed in aiding and abetting a guerilla warfare in the mountains of Naples. Arms, money, proclamations, and priestly exhortations and absolutions are bestowed on the seum of the Neapolitan population to keep the towns in terror and to paralyze the Italian army. The cruelties of the insurgent pensantry are of a character unheard of, and have so deeply excited the army that every of, and have so deeply excited the army that every robber, as they call them, taken under arms is im-mediately shot without further proceedings. Cial-dini has already displayed such force and vigor that the insurrection has lost some of its gravity, though it is not yet completely quelled.

But Monsignor Mérode, the Belgian Archbishop, who is now the Pope's War Minister, measures the

Napolitan troubles, not according to their result. but according to his efforts, and consequently really believes that the restoration is at hand. He there-fere openly, and in the face of Gen. Goyon, who inupon the rendition of a Roman gendarine for having in an affray wounded a French and attered words insulting to Napoleon. Upon this Goyou found up and said that it was the Minis-ter's priest-freek alone which saved him from havter's priest-freek alone which saved him from having his ears boxed, but that he morally boxed his ears. After such a scene it was expected that Mérode would not remain any longer in the Ministry; but the Pope refused to dismiss him. The next sequel was that the French had two ex-chiefs of the Neapolitan police—Merenda and DeGiorgis— arrested, who were just busy in fitting out a new band of 200 men to be sent across the frontier to Abruzzi; the expedition was broken up. The between Merode and Goyon, and the insolence of the Papal Minister may soon become the last the tracking the camel's back, and lead to the evacuation of Kome by the French garrison.

But, if the Papal cause, as regards the temporal

power, is rather desperate, we cannot say that things are flourishing in Italy. Cavour's death has left a void which is not yet filled, and, though the lean of \$250,000,000 was readily subscribed, every body feels that the Ministry is too weak for its task; the armaments proceed very slowly, and there is little hope of seeing the army increased to 300,000 men before Spring. Now, unless the forces of Italy attain that number, a war-against Austria for the possession of Venetia is impossible, and unless Venetia is taken and Italy extended to the Alps, all ne new acquisitions remain in continual danger.

Austria's position is, however, still more despe

a.c. The Council of the Empire cannot complete itself: the Croatians have, by a formal vote of the Dict refused to send Deputies to Vienna, while Diet refused to send Deputies to Vienna, While Hungary becomes, from day to day, more hostile. In a few days, probably after to-morrow, the Diet will discuss the haughty, vapid, and ill-advised Imperial answer, and Deak's eloquence will once more electrify all Europe by expounding the true principles of the Hungarian Constitution, and exposing the blunders and ill-will of the Austrian Ministry.

In the hereditary provinces, too, the discontent is on the increase. Not only the Bohemians and Colleges but the Tryples and Liner Austrians.

is on the increase. Net only the Behemians and Galicians, but the Tyrolese and Upper Austrians begin to be excited about the Viennese centralization, the Diet of Istria was dissolved because the Intrians refused to stria was dissolved occasion the Istrians refused to elect members to Vienna, Vene-tia is held only by the sword, Dalmatia keeps aloof, and Transylvania is a prey to marchy, the Austrian administration being abolished, while the Hunga-rian one is not yet organized. Under such circum-stances, aggravated by the financial distress, Franeis Joseph tries to arrive at an arrangement with the Czar of Russia, but the attempt to reerganize

the Czer of Russia, but the attempt to reorganize the Holy Alliance has fuiled until now. The Russian Empire, however, is likewise in a rather critical position. The ill-informed peasants are in open revolt against their landlords in about 27 provinces; Poland is in fermentation; and a conspiracy has been detected at St. Petersburg. The Circussians, too, have risen, and defeated the Rusmisns in three battles; while the finances of the Empire continue to be in a most lamentable state.

The German papers are occupied with conjectures of Prussin's visit to Napoleon at the camp of Chalons. The National Society, protected by the Duke of Cobarg, continues to agitate for the union of Germany, and the Southern princes conspire openly against Prussin in the interest of Austria. Thus we see for 1862 many a seed of great ques-tions, which may grow up into wars and revolutions before long.

FRANCE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Aug. 9, 1861.

Will it be of any interest to your readers ten days hence to know something of the defeat of our army at Bull Run as it appears to the eyes of Europeans? They are not much surprised at it; nor in purely military point of view do they attach to it any decisive importance. The " Union party" and "Union sentiment" in the Southern States being quite invisible at this distance, they have seen more clearly than we the formidable proportions of the South as an enemy. Other effects on their vision of this same dis fance are equally curious. Thus they saw the Big Bethel bungle much bigger than we; but many of our generals much smaller. Some of our boasts have seemed Brobdigungian, while the causes of them were sadly dwarfed; they saw the great indiscipline as well as great numbers of our young infantry; they could not discover enough artillery, and our cavalry "shone by its " absence." But looking above our military operations in the field to the causes of this war to the material, political, and moral conditions of it-their views are, I do not pretend to say more correct, but singularly different from those of our Government. The policy of the Southern Govern-ment is to them clearly defined, direct, simple, log-To many of them clearly denned, direct, simple, log-ical—the defense of African Slavery per fas et nefas.

To many of them the dimly discernible policy of our Government seems to be an indirect, complex, illogical defense of the same institution, per accidens, rr incuriam, per caccitatem—perhaps, and perhaps

About the Battle and the Flight. Here are some

European views:

"Except for their boaste, the defeat at Bull Run
would reflect little disgrace upon the Northern regi-

menta."
It is evident that either McDowell was rashly "It is evident that either McDowell was rashly precipitate or Patterson criminally dilatory."
Grouchy-Patterson and Blucher-Johnston.
The early start and rapid gait of the numerous Congressmen, newspaper men, and other holiday spectafors—whose dangerous presence would not be permitted by a European General—if it were not the chief cause of the flight of the soldiers, must have greatly promoted the confusion of the rout."

"Let it [the United States Government] declare finit every negro deserting to the Federal camp is a free citizen (!), and it will far more than repair the remain."

lse."

"For the rest, the principal result of this battle is proof it furnishes of the undeniable supernority of troops of the North, for without the arrival of a represent of 25,000 men, 30,000 Federals would have odged from a formidable position and completely ten, after eleven hours' fighting, more than 60,000 vertical."

"We do not doubt, however, that the patriotism of the men of the North will be equal to the perils of the

situation. Now reason and logic are not less necessary than patriotism, and the time is come for the North to comprehend that the question at issue between it and the South has only two rational solutions—it and the South has only two rational solutions—it and the South has only two rational solutions—it and treasure, or the abolition of Slavery openly proclaimed, which by making allies of the blacks would give the present a moral purpose worthy of the immense sacrifices it is to cost.

The South is conquered, as it only can be after a long and fierce struggle—it must be treated as a conquered country, dissiblerited of its sovereign rights, its States governed as simple territories. Or if the South should submit and agree to return to the Union, it brings back with it Slavery, that is the cause of all the political and social crises of the Americans Republic. The Republic has then but two ways of safety: either completely extirpate the evil or break all pact with it.

If the Americans of the North recoil from the results of Abolition, they should à fortiori recoil from the results of war."

There was have the onlinens of five jeurnalists. at Strasbourg. If ordinary conversation then should lag between their Majesties, the place will furnish interesting topics. As if, e. g. Prussian King should say: "Eh, ah, now, um, m, but that Strasbourg affair of yours in 1836?—queer, not just the thing, eh? Dam! Quand on est jeune, mon cher, que voulez rous? About that young Becker?" "And Orsini then?" "Change the subject, apropos des bottes, Italian war, Villafranca, Austria, &c. I say, does your Prussian Majesty notice that column on the left there as we ride out to see the great railroad bridge over the Rhine, and that inscription railroad bridge over the Rhine, and that inscription there cut in the stone—'Route to Vienna?' a sor of guide-board for French military travelers—see up by an uncle of mine who traveled the road-opened it, you may say your Prussian Majesty. Vienna man, a friend of yours, perhaps? Perhaps not?" and so on. The immediate, outside meaning

results of war."

There you have the opinions of five journalists.

I could add others, more and less flattering—some particularly not flattering to the feelings of their rethren of the transatlantic press. Cheap and en lightened patriotism forbid that your correspondent should see the wit or justice of these European sneers at our "sensation" style of journalism. But now paulo majora—still about the Battle and the Run, as they look in France.

Gen. Louis Napoleon, who happens to be one of the best, if not the best-informed extant French-man in regard to American affairs—the course of which he studiously follows with the aid of " own correspondents" of his—this sensible military man does not consider the defeat as anything very strange or important, or at all decisive. Nor is he nearly so severe on the imperfection of our military discipline and organization as are some civilian-here and at home. How it lies in the very nature here and at home. How it lies in the very nature and necessity of American things, and how it is likely to be only temporary, he explained to Mar-shal Randon and other military men whom he had at breakfast the other morning at St. Cloud, with notable fullness of knowledge and soundness of reasoning. So, at least, I am assured by a discree American gentleman who should know; and assur ance of similar imperial opinions, expressed on other ceasions this week, comes to me in a tolerable direct channel from a military French gentle man officially near his Majesty's person. Col Webb, our representative, at this distance near the Court of Brazil, had an interview the other day with the Emperor, whom he had known well in the old days of New-York exile, from which interview the Colonel withdrew in such high personal and patriotic content as still radiates from

his venerably handsome countenance—I am told.

Not "in this connection"—for, let alone the fact of
your correspondent's not knowing either of them. the two interlocutors being both gentlemen, nothing can transpire of their private conversation—it is well enough to say in passing, that our army's race from Ball's Run to Washington has not in the slightest degree accelerated the Emperor's diplomatic movement toward Richmond. I am afraid our paper blockade of the Southern ports is not re-tarding it. There threatens to be mischief coming out of that blockade, as the privateer came out from it. Blunt-spoken English Admiral Milne and plain-speaking John Bull are like to receive our first nnathemas for denying its practical existence. When their first violence is over, I guess we shall find that they might as well have been addressed to France, who acts and will act in concert with England in the matter. Of course no serious difficulty can come of it if we do speedily convert ou idle merchantmen into an active military marine for blockeding purposes. In such case, it is con ceivable that France and England will, in the inter est of their own commerce, waive strict construc tion of the loose law of nations, if President Lincoln choose to establish a floating Custom-House here and there before a Southern port. I then not, most decidedly, I respectfully guess.

Speaking of the military marine reminds me: Two weeks or so ago the French war transport steamer, the Ariege, lett Toulon for Senegal, having aboard, as honorary passenger guest. Bon-el-Mogendad, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. B. M. dines at the officers' table. He is black as your hat, is Mogendad, Knight of the Legion of Honor, the Senegal Negro Chief much honored of the French Government. And Steward Tillman, the bloody, held, and ment. And Steward Tillman, the bloody, bold, and resolute restorer, against fearful hostile odds, of our country's flag to its topmast hight? What have we done with him, we freedom loving, humanitarian wisely politic Northen folks, with whose struggle against the slave power of the South The London fimes shamefully refuses to sympathize ? Mr. Lin coln cannot put the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in the button hole of his sailor's jacket as Louis Napoleon would instanter; he cannot give him a pension, as Victoria would-Victoria, of who newly instituted order of Knighthood nine merchantbly dark-colored East Indians are fellows with the Emery touch the heroic dark vindicator of the geelorious stars and stripes with his figger-tips I Would the proprieter of St. Bobolinks give Tillman a garret-room in that palatial hotel / Would the pat-Bowery omnibus! Is Tillman to ride with him in a Bowery omnibus! Is Tillman feted by Common Councilmen and fair ladies and engine companies and Barnum and newspaper reporters and Didsbury and the General Jenkins—as Jenny Lind, or Japanese Tommy, or the titular Avenger of Ellsworth, or excellent Hungarian Ujahzy, or Blondin, or the Prince of Wales, or the Great Eastern, or the At-lantic Telegraph, or Mary Taylor was feted! Is the lantic Telegraph, or Mary Taylor was feted? Is the first here that crops out in the current annals of American naval history, presented with the freedom of the city in a souff-box, is he a citizen even, let alone fellow-citizen? Pity for Tillman's material comfort and high honorable recognition, that he is not the oppressed subject of some effect European monarch, the decorated, pensioned victim of some European despotism, rather than a taxed, nonvoting, almost non-human nigger native of happy, proud Columbia, the chosen land of the [white] free and home of the [white] brave!

Such interrogative and ejaculatory comment on Tillman's case is European, not mine. I trust that

Tillman's case is European, not mine. I trust that I understand our institutions, Northern and Southern, and distinguish their finely shaded, deep, dark differences, which French observers think are only superficial, cutaneous. There is Victor Hugo, for instance, the first of French poets living or dead. I should wender if he wrote Tillman's poem raising up Tillman's name from that little er's bloody deck as he raised up John Brown's same from that poor Virginia gallows into the high evershining light of immortal poesy. And you could not induce this Victor Hugo to attach a line of his cheapest prose to most of our gallant (they are all gallant) white colonels—from Col. Emory up or wn. Queer, these Europeans are.

While I write, the Emperor-blooming with re While I write, the Emperor—blooming with renewed health gained from repose and draughts and baths at Vichy Springs—is riding in from St. Cloud along with the King of Sweden, to show the latter s parade review of the Imperial Guard and the Garrison of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Charles XV. of Sweden is necompanied by his brother Oscar. His double relationship to the Emperor is this: his grandfather, Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden with the title of Charles XIV., married a Mademoiselle Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant, whose sister Julie was the wife of Joseph chant, whose sister Julie was the wife of Joseph Bonaparte; she had been sometime earlier de-manded in marriage by the future husband of Jo-

manded in marriage by the luture husband et Josephine and Marie Louise, but the merchant is said
to have remarked: "One Bonaparte in the family
is "quite enough." Bernadotte's son married
Eugenie, the daughter of Eugene Beaubarnais
brother of Louis Napoleon's mother. King Charles
then, is the Emperor's first cousin, once removed. Which interesting family relationship did not prevent—probably had nothing whatever to do with—the fact, much talked of by Paris quidnuncs, that the Empress and little Prince went ont of one door of the St. Cloud Palace almost as King Charles was coming in at the other Charles makes only a flying visit, without his Queen, incognite. Had the Empress, putting off the pre-arranged departure of self and son for Eaux Bonnes, staid to receive King Charles, who came witho his wife, then would the Paris quidnuncs, in this dog-day lull of grave political movements, have talked, and hummed and ha'd, and cackled, with yet more anserine acuteness. The Swedish King will make a hurried visit, with his cousin, to the military camp at Chalons; there he will not meet, as last week's newspapers had arranged it, the King of Prussia. This ceres onious, unshot Monarch did not clearly see it, how he could come to Napoleon's camp alove, and could not get reputable royal THE WAR FOR THE UNION

PROM MISSOURL

From Gen. Prentiss's Column-Troops Well Supplied with Food-Arrival of Illinois Regiments-Hardee to Receive Re-enforcements from McCulloch.

IRONTON, Iron Co., Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1961.

From Our Special Correspondent.

On leaving St. Louis for this place last Saturday, it was with no little pleasure that I noticed the long trains of supplies for the use of Government troops in this vicinity all indicating that, unlike the troops under the lamented Gen. Lyon, these were not to subsist upon a hard cracker and a cup of coffee a day, with occasionally plenty of fresh beef. Gen. Fremont is infusing a great deal of energy into every department of the army in this region, and probably there will hereafter be no cause of complaint from the troops on account of neglect.

At Sulpher Springs, several regiments had just anded from several boats as I passed down, and an extra train was waiting to convey them to this point. Among those which have since arrived, are the 17th and 19th Illinois, Cols. Ross and Turchin. These are fine regiments, and will render would be interpreted as a final effective denial of effective service. They are accompanied by the wives of several of the officers and privates. In Col. Turchin's camp I met his wife, a Russian lady, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Keeler, all determined to share the hardships of camp life with their husbands, and ready to minister at the couch of the sick or wounded soldier. Col. Hecker's Regiment has been out several days in pursuit of the enemy, and has taken fourteen prisoners, and a large number of horses, surprising the Rebels, who had halted for dinner. He was pursuing them, and would soon have encountered a much larger force, which would have given him battle, had he not been recalled by a mes senger from Gen. Prentiss. He is now with the 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander, ten miles distant, on Cedar Creek. Col. Ross, with the 17th Illinois, left here to-day to join them.

The Iron Mountain Railroad, eighty-six mile in length, crosses, perhaps, more creeks and rivers than any equal distance of railroad in the State: and at each bridge and the various other important points guards are stationed in sufficient numbers to resist a considerable attack, and scouting parties visit the surrounding country frequently and see that no hostile bands are gathering. The Rebels are believed to be fortifying Sikestown with siege guns, and also a point was made, which is said not to have been quite successful, to obtain possession of all the MSS, of Ventura. It is said that he has left writings that are like to get into print, much to the discontent of near the Arkansas line, in Dunklin County, so that if forced to abandon the former place, they can fall back on the latter.

A report has been received here to-day that portion of McCulloch's force is approaching with the intention of joining Hardee in southeast Missouri. The messenger bringing the intelligence claims to be a Union man, a farmer, living forty miles distant, toward Springfield. The story is not altogether improbable, for McCulloch would hardly venture to advance toward either Kansas or Jefferson City, knowing that a heavy force might move from Rolls and cut off his communication with Arkansas. If, then, he felt satisfied that Springfield would not be attacked in a short time he would naturally send a portion of his force to assist Hardee.

The messenger has been sent to St. Louis, and

he will be detained until the truth or falsehood of his report is ascertained. Many spies have been in our camps under the pretense of being Union martyrs, bringing important intelligence from the enemy. It is time such individuals were dealt with more severely.

A party of gentlemen, most of whom were reporters, ascended Pilot Knob at sunrise Sunday morning, enjoying fine scenery and pure atmosphere, 580 feet above the Arcadia Valley.

The Postmaster on the St. Louis train this morning was handed sixty letters from the soldiers, forty-five of which were addressed Miss ---, and the balance Mrs. ---. The these letters can be relied on to do some severe fighting.

Gen. Pope's Policy in North Missouri-Citizens held Responsible for Rebel Outrages More Railway Trains Fired Into-Jefferson City Threatened-Federal Troops Pouring into St. Louis-Condition of Gen Prentiss's Column.

From Our Special Correspondent. Sr. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

In the vicinity of Palmyrs, a few days since, as the telegraph advice! you, two railroad trains were fired into from the bushes. Gen. Pope, who commands our forces in Northern Missouri, has notified the people of that county (Marion) that f they do not secure the assassins within six days, he will levy a tax of \$15,000 upon the county (one third of it upon Palmyra), and collect it in mules, horses, wagons, provisions, and any other convertible property he can find, which will be of use to the Government. The citizens, beginning to learn that they are held responsible for the public peace of the county, are out in large numbers hunting the miscreants. Gen. Pope is pursuing the same policy in every county of Northern Missouri. Hitherto, whenever any outrages have been committed, the leading citizens in the vicinity have been inclined to disavow all knowledge of them, saying: "We are peaceable men, engaged in our legitimate pursuits, These fellows who drive out Union men and fire into railway trains are irresponsible, reckless persons from other counties; we know nothing about them." But Gen. Pope replies: "You must know something about them; such things cannot go on without your knowl-"The demand for these little fellows naturally increased, and to get one many persons living at a distance would willingly pay fifty or a hundred dellars for the trouble of bringing them down. There are many wild, uncouth, reckless fellows living in those mountains with squaws they have stolen from the Indians, and to meet this densand they have to make war on the Indians; the Indians kill a few beever to keep themselves from starying, and this affords a pretext. The Government itself is making war on the Indians at the densand of the settlers for protection, and the settlers make war for the young ones, so as to take them and sell them; that is to say, they make you a present of a little digger, and you make them a present of a hundred deliars for their trouble in catching him. edge, for you have the same facilities for ferretmg out crime and protecting life and property which you had before the war. It is your duty to find out and secure the criminals; and if you fail to do it, your property must pay the forfeit. The Government cannot afford to send companies of troops to hunt up every little group of assassins in the remote counties of the State; and if you have not patriotism enough to secure the criminals, we will try the effect of a pecuniary inducement." In pursuance of this plan, Gen. Pope has appointed Committees of Safety in the various counties (placing some responsible Secessionists upon them in all cases), and the result is that matters are gradually becoming quiet in the northern part of the State. Lieut. Col. White, who was coming down the

river with a body of soldiers, on Saturday, acted upon the same idea, with satisfactory results. His boat was once fired upon from ambush, and upon arriving at Rocheport (a strong Secession town) he received secret information that another body of Rebels, a few miles below, was posted in the woods, ready to pour a volley into him. He immediately notified the citizens of

Rocheport that if one shot was fired, he would return and lay their town in ashes. They protested that they knew nothing of the designs of the Rebels, and had no control over them; but he only replied by the most solemn assurunce that he would carry out his threat to the letter. They immediately sent messengers to the Rebel force, and not another shot was fired at the

boat!

Another train on the Pacific Railroad, west of Jewerson, was fired into yesterday, from the bushes. One passenger was killed and four wounded. The fire was returned from the cars, and one Rebel known to be killed. The Rebels are rising in great strength west of Jefferson, even to within twelve miles of that city, pressing teams and making preparations for the reception of Jackson and Price, who they are very confident will soon penetrate to the capital. In guerrilla warfare they have our troops at a disadvantage; but they are gradually gathering into large masses, and whenever all of them who are anxious to fight shall have joined the Rebel army at Springfield, an opportunity will probably be afforded them. It is developing more and more clearly that there is yet to be a good deal of hard fighting in Missouri before the State is

thoroughly and permanently cleared. The Ohio Regiment, Col. Groesbeck, arrived vesterday morning, and marched to headquarters, where it was drawn up in line and reviewed by Gen. Fremont. It is a fine looking bedy of men, and, like the other Ohio troops, comes here fully armed and equipped, ready for the field. The Hon. John A. Gurley of Cincinnati, is very active in bringing forward the Obio regiments. Troops are also pouring in from Indiana and Illinois, generally of a very superior character; and the army which is rapidly gathering in Missouri begins to be commensurate with the mands of the war in the Mississippi Valley.

1,000 wounded. Heavy reënforcements of infantry and cavalry will be sent to Jefferson City to-day by special

A soldier in the 18th Indiana, encamped here was poisoned yesterday by a pie presented to him by some assassin who professed to be a friend. It contained strychnine, and he died soon after eating it.

LOSS OF COL. OSTERBAUS'S BATTALION, THREE COMPA

LOSS OF COL. OSTERHAUS'S BATTALION, THREE COMPANIES, SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Company A—Refes.

Killed—August Heine, Frank Eb.
WOCNDRO—Lieut. John Keyner, Lleut. John Fisher, John Penset, John Reinkein, Gustaw Welf, Louis Hensy, Theodore Krauee, Felix Meier. Louis Weisner. John Ruppert, John Seighat, Henry Hiram, John Behreum, Henry Martin, Jacob Waser.
Company C—Reffes.

WOUNDRD—Robling, Fink, Roth, Carstedt, Schleifer, Kemp, Lannert, Schening.
Company D—Riffes.

Killed—Christ Benker, T. Sachet, Miles Goforth, Thos. Soch.
WOUNDRD—Sergt, Moore, Henry Kribry, Ferd. Vogel, Corp.
Park, Thos. Johnson.
Misserne—Leut. Albert Thomas, Green Hande, Samuel Smith,
Sam, H. Kingsberry, J. Ryrdon, N. Welsey.
Killed, e. Wounded, 29, Missing, C. Total, 40.

BATTALION OF FIRST ISFANIRY, COMMANDED BY CAFT.
JOSEFH B, FLUNMER.

JOSEPH B. FLUMMER.

Company B.

Killed-First Bergeen Louis Mandary. Privates Occar
Knapp, Samuel Futer, John Lynch, and Ferdinand Kneef.
WOLNDED-Capt. Charles C. (filbert, Sercent Patrick Walsh,
Corporal Mason Howard. Privates James Linguina, Chas. Sorch,
Jacob Bair, and Fatrick Cain.

Company C.

Jacob Bair, and Fatrick Cain.

Company C.

Kirlun—Privates John Kairns and John Long.

Wousnen—Capt. J. H. Fimmer, Corporal Patrick Gallagher.

Privates Edward Brain, Phil. Brady, Joshna Dugdale, George Emiy, Henry Henderson, Michael Ryan, Patrick Tobin, Heary Weber, and Win. H. Winn.

Missino—Corporal George Lee. Privates James Burris, Patrick Daniel, James Bolg, Wm. Hogan, and Henry Feriey.

Campany D.

rick Daniel, James Dolg, Wm. Hogan, and Henry Ferley.

Company D.

Killed-Privates Isa Plukerton, Wm. Stack.

Wounded-Sergeant Lawrence Chromelly. Privates Jacob Breckenbrucker. Semes Hemboll, Daniel Lear, Hugh McKennas, Jones McGent, Lawrence Chromelly. Private John Mulligan.

Min 130.—Private John Mulligan.

Company 4.—Rifle and Dregoon Recruits.

KILED-Sergeant Funcis O'Caine. Privates Peter Beatty. Thomas braun, Edward Corey, Joseph Booker, Edward Doyle, Winslow Drase, John Finn, Bertly Felan, Jas. McC. J.gal.

Wounded-Lindt H. Gisy Wood. Sergeant Stephen Twist. Corporal John Romo. Bugier John McMenn. Frivates Alva Allen, Jas Commings, Peter Commingban, Jos. Privates Alva Allen, Jas Commings, Peter Commingban, Jos. Davidson, John McDay, John W. Devor, Jerental Esrikh, Robert Athins, Patrick Gimare, Henry Greining John Gill, Augustus Grending, Sohn Doyle, Michael Herrigan, Joff. Hanysson, John McKublat, Albert Pathason, Henry Shaw, Alexander Scott, Wm. Stammer.

Missinos-Corporal Thos. Porthouse. Private Francis Bernes.

CAFT, WM. L. ILLIOTT, COMMANDING COMPANY, D.

MISSING-Corporal Thos. Porthouse. Private Fracts Bettles.

CAPT. WM. L. ELLIOTT, COMMANDING COMPANY D,

MOUNTED RIPLES, FIRST CAVALEY.

WOUNDED-James Castello.
Missing-Thomas Doyle, Andrew Hildebrand, Wm. Peters.

Second Lieutenant John V. Dubors, Commanding

Light Artillery Buttery.

WOUNDED-Sergeant Mason, Private Sweet.

MISSING-Private Hempfall.

BATTALION OF U. S. TROOPS, COMMANDED BY CAPT.

FREDERICK STEELE, SECOND INFANTRY.

Company E.

PREDERICK STEELE, SECOND INFANTRY.

Company E.

Killio-Corporal Patrick Rourse, Private Michael Gouzel.

Montally Worner-Corporal J. Warner, Privates Robert

Brown, Win. Loyd, T. E. Donnellau.

Skyrkeri Woutner-Corporal Joseph Henkubine, Privates
Oliver M. Anderson, Geo. W. Brait, Dani. Burke. Win. Casey,
James Calaban, Peter R Unher, Robert Christie, Louis Dannbacker, Fred Bijokinau.

Slighthy Woutner-Sergeant Michl. Dolan: Privates Edward Derr. A. Slighter, James Smith, Frank Beymour, John
Buskin, at Dur Spring.

Minains-Private Francis R. Chester.

Company B. Second Infantry.

Killed-Privates, August Myers, Christian Orb, Geo. Reymoids, James E. Rogerz.

Morkally Woutness—Privates, David Martin, Louis Hartman, Adam Schnell, Joseph Bhupper, Godfrey Smith, Honry

Vortdriode, Jaz. Medician.

Slighthy Woutness—Corporals, John Hinsman, Robert

Handiton: Privates, Wun Boshning, Fred. Maer, Ellis Oliver.

Company of General Service Recruits.

Killed-Privates Edgeround, Marraily, Ward, Walsh.

Shyrrikky Woutness—Sergeant Cole; Privates, Coman, Millerman, Cooper, Fester, Schwibe, Brambam, Blarry,

Slighthy Woutness—Frivates, Maxwell, Kelly.

Missing-Privates, Elbert, Wayde, Haugh.

Montally Woutness—Privates, Maxwell, Kelly.

Missing-Privates, Elbert, Wayde, Haugh.

Montally Woutness—Privates John Moro.

Company 1—First Cavalvy, Capt. E. A. Carr.

Missing-Parite Medicands, Hugh Meegen, Win. A. Kross,

Otto Richter.

BECOND KANSAS REGIMENT, CHAS. W. BLAIR, LIEUT.-

SECOND KANSAS REGIMENT, CHAS. W. BLAIR, LIEUT.

RECOND KANSAS REGIMENT, CHAS. W. BLAIR, LIEUT.COLONEL COMMANDING.

KILLED-Privates Jas. Roberts and Eri B. Morely of Company
A; F. A. Harold of Company E; Lieut. Robert Newell of Company G: Private Bitam But of Company H.

Missing-Oniver Wilber of Company B: Lieut. Morton of Company E: Sergeant F. Newell, Privates G. W. Hull, H. Eston and John Petersen of Company F.

Company A.

WOUNDED-Col. R. B. Mitchell, severely wounded in the groin; Lieut. F. Fulton, seriously; Capt. Knowles, in the abdonen; Private N. P. Grags, slightly.

Company B.

WOUNDED-Corporal A. H. Lamb, slightly; Private W. F.
Allen, slightly.

WOUNDED-Privates A. Moody and Leander Fox, left Springfield.

Springfield.

Company D.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED-Sergeant Sam. Houston, Corporal H.
M. Dyke, Frivates H. Schuyler and J. W. Longfellow.

SEVERELY WOUNDED-Frivate N. C. Gluthart.

Company E.

WOUNDED-J. F. Walker, H. S. Shannen, A. Johnson, Z.

Norris, V. Osborn, W. F. Noble. Norris, V. Osborn, W. F. Noble.

Company F.

WOUNDED-Sergt, W. Betts: Corporal W. N. Godley; Privates D. Meeker, George Spain, Charles Atkin, — Pinnan.

Thomas Copp. H. C. Adams, W. F. Sudberry, John Wright.

AND TIMES.

Company G.

WOUNDED-Lient. C. F. Wigeins; Privates D. Mc Farland, Wm. Cooper, Geo. De Sanno, John Dawson, Abram Nowell.

Company H.

SLIGHTER WOUNDED-Lieut. C. S. Hills; Corporal H. H.

Lutte; Privates Michael Myers, John Curtis.

SEVERRIX WOUNDED-Sergt. C. A. Archer; Corporal Thos. Miller; Privates John Clark, Samel Hummil, Fred Birth, Eiljah Hampton, Oheries Riger, Michael McLain, Geo. W. Reed, Edward Track.

Edward Track.

Company K.

WOUNDED-Sergt. Aug. Transcheidt; Corporal T. Schiller;
Privates H. Nankampf, John Manch, Carl Longroe, Salomon
Elk, Win. Cast, John Gorlings, Zachar Conrad, John Conrad

From Gen. Prentiss's Command-Col. Blair's Regiment-Latest from Springfield-Condition of the Rebels-They Release 200 Federal Prisoners, taken in the Springfield Battle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS WRSTERN DEPARTMENT, }
St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861. Before leaving Ironton, I took occasion to visit the various Nebrasks, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri Regiments now stationed at that point, and whose men I am confident will ere long challenge the admiration and gratitude of the American people. The enemy is shead, and if he will only remain till we can reach him, we will give him battle to his heart's content. Such regi-

ments as the 17th and 19th Illinois, are the me to drive the Arkansas invaders from the State. The strength of the Union forces is being daily augmented, and trains of commissary stores are constantly arriving. Passing from Ironton to Pilot Knob, we meet one of those 32-pounders, with which the Arcadia Valley is defended. No fears whatever, are entertained of any attack on

either of those points. Col. Frank P. Blair's regiment has had its distinguished services in the late battle recognized by being re-formed as an Artillery reg iment of twelve companies, with a battery of an or eight guns each, and 150 men to each company. The regiment is being recruited by Capta Cole and Harry Stone, the former of whom though wounded, still remains on active duty. Last night, Messrs. Westlake and Deary, mem-bers of Capt. Herron's company, of the Iowa

regiment, arrived from Springfield, leaving there

on the 16th. One of them was sick with fever and the other wounded when our forces left there. On Tuesday after the battle, McCalloch with 8,000 mounted men and ten pieces of artil. lery, left Springfield, taking the Jefferson City road. On Wednesday, about 200 of Sigely division, who had been taken prisoners, were liberated, upon taking the oath not to take up arms against the Confederacy or State. Price and McCulloch circulated reports that Rolla and Ironton had been taken by Hardee, and that Jefferson City was about to fall into their hands. Our wounded were considerately treated, and people who had not taken up arms were not molested. 3,000 rebels were encamped upon the farm of the Hon. John S. Phelps, which they were devastating and robbing. About 8,060 more were in the town, and no guards whatever posted. Some of the rebels felt very much mortified over their late defeat, and acknowledge a mortality list of from 300 to 500 killed, and

Col. Coffee, ex-Speaker of the State House of Representatives, who was recently released by Gen. Lyon upon oath, was engaged in the battle and had a leg shot off. It was not likely that he would survive. Dr. Franklin, of the U. S. Hospital, was called upon to perform several amputations for the Rebels, Col. Coffee among them. Mr. Westlake reports Capt. Cavender doing well, and that he would doubtless be released upon taking the usual oath. The Rebels say they will not permit Springfield to be taken from them, but will burn it to the ground if it is likely to fall.

Two or three regiments from Ohio, Indiana or Illinois arrive in this city daily. The cavalry arm of the service is receiving especial attention, and in a short time will contain 15,000 men, in the Western Department. The city continues extremely quiet. Ingress and egress are as free as ever; and a stranger here would see nothing to remind him that the town was under martial law.

EDWARD EVERETT ON SECESSION NEWS PAPERS IN THE NORTH. From The New-York Ledger.

It is an old proverb that the laws are silent smid arms. The laws are, for the most part, made for a state of peace, excepting those which expressly refer to war and the manner of conducting it. When a state of war arises, the community necessarily under-goes a great, and sometimes a rapid change; the quiet parsuits of society are to some extent checked, and in the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, suspended and with them the laws which regulate those pursuits must for the time give way to the stern neces ties of the new state of things. 'It should, however, be, and it is, the great effort of an enlightened Gov-ernment, in civilized countries, to keep this disturbance

erument, in civilized countries, to keep this disturbance of the peaceful order of things within the narrowest limits, and allow the supremacy of the law to be interfered with by military authority as little as possible. It is in particular a cardinal maxim of free Governments that the military commander should be subordinate to the civil magistrate.

There are undoubtedly cases, when war exists, is which the public safety absolutely requires that the operation of the laws and the authority of the civil magistrate should yield to the paramount considerations which require summary measures. The pariotic magistrate, of whatever rank, must in such cases exert that moral courage—quite equal to the courage required for the risks of the field—which is needful for the discharge of the unpopular duty of suspending the

the discharge of the unpopular duty of suspending the laws. He must not shrink before the repreaches which his conduct is sure to bring upon him from the timid, the perverse, and the disaffected, cloaking their distoyalty under an assumed scal for constitutional principles. He mus ttake the risk even of subsequent disavowal, for poor humanity is very prone to be wise after the danger. But he will confine his interference with the regular march of law to the narrowest limits and fewest occasions, and be the first to welcome the restoration of its authority.

These are the general maxims which apply to the conflict of civil and military authority, and the practical difficulty will naturally be, not in their general soundness, but in their application to particular cases. This difficulty will of course be much greater in the commencement of a state of war than after it has lasted soule time, and the community has been obliged to conform itself to the exigencies of the contest. At the present time, those citizens in some of the Border States who sympathize with the Confederates think it hard that they cannot be at peace and at war, in the Union and out of it, at the same time. They claim the protection of the Constitution as in a time of profound peace and universal obedience to the laws, while they render secret and, when circumstances admit, open aid to those arrayed in arms against them. They assault the forces moving to the defense of the Capital; they convey supplies and arms to the enemy; they recruit his ranks openly and by stealth, and to effect these object they sometimes avail themselves of official position and authority derived from the Government in self-defense interfers to arrest these treasonable movements and machinations, they claumor that the liberties of the citizen are invaded.

There are presses, for the most part in the border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the mean found in the more remote from the s